. WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 10, 1888.

That Letter So Long Looked for Comes at Last

SINETY DAYS AFTER DATE

of the St. Louis Convention, And What a Letter it Is!

Free Trade "From Skin to Core and Core to Skin."

Cleveland Endorses the Free Trade Platform of the Democracy,

Which Endorses Him and the Free Trade Mills Bill.

AREHASH OF HIS MESSAGE

And an Echo of Mills' Speech in Congress is All It Is.

He has the Gall to Talk About Civil Service Reform,

But Does Not Apologize for that Ten Thousand Dollar Check

He Sent to the Corruption Fund of the National Committee.

NO WORD FOR PROTECTION

To American Labor and American Industries.

Nothing About "The Danger of Seco Terms" He Once Talked About. A Letter that Will Carry Joy to British Hearts-A Demagogie Appeal for Votes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The following is Mr. Cleveland's letter of ac which is given to-night to the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1888. To Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee: Gentlemen: -In addressing to you GENTERMEN:—In addressing to your way formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The could does not afford a spectacle

aubline than is furnish ns of free and intelligent America or and the full measure of in the ready submission of it follows that a candidate

experience in the

be rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the autions of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so the material products of the material products salors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sarrifices is quickened, the application of their pension funds to improper cases may be prevented, protection against servile immigation, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our pepplation an element ignorant of our restance in the field of toil, and adds to our pepplation and laws, impossible of ssimilation with our people and dangeries to our peace and webserving the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions.

In the restless enterprise and cathed to the channels of trade and business.

In the restless enterprise and cathed to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions.

In the restless enterprise and cathed to the protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but with intelligent labor at wages which calmit to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

AGAINST DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

In the restless enterprise and cathed the consequences which follow the consequences which follows the consequences which f

ment because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil, and of all all the reward of his toil, and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to the necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guarantee, to lusts that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government this instrumentality created and perfectly clear that when the Govern-ment, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers, ex-torts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the cre-ator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the Government must con tinue to be met by tariff duties collected

upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a correappoiding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions, and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitative as form of them to domand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guaranhome productions, and entering even from of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hands of the tax gatherer.

These results are inseparable from the

olacted the systement that every million of dollars collected at our gustom houses for duties upon imported stricles and paid into the public treasury, represent many millions more which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

Furn demands of the resent surplus and prevent its record to relieve the Treasury are paid by our fulled and the super tariff rates apon the necessities of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprise. In the rectification our tariff laws.

Furn demands of the resent surplus and prevent its record for these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprise. In the rectification of the production of the production of the production of the present tariff rates appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprise. In the rectification of the production of th

the necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the govern economical administration of the govern-ment seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxtation as draws from the sub-stance of the people a sum largely in ex-cess of public needs is surely something which under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and

rievous and intolerable when not jus-Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by menns of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treusurya surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are expolulantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous tified by such necessities.

nished that the people are exorbitally larged. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight million dollars in a country containing 50,000,000 inhabitants.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party we will not neglect

tendencies and represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country, which is needed in the channels of trade

men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our population an element ignorant of our population and leave in those engaged in large financial reasonable of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and weltare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a therough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting our ections in every station and location which bring in their train prosperity to unrelize in their enforcement, the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encoaragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government, the civilization of the laws and policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government, the civilization of the laws may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our foutiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the proposed and the contrained of the schools. The first result of a scarcity of money is not provided by the common law for the scenario of the schools. The first result of a scarcity of money is considered by the common law for the scenario of the schools.

ical methods in every department of the government.

(NDORSES THE PLATFORM WHICH INDORSES see terms for its use.

The pledges contained in the platform and timidity is followed by a refusal to bational Democracy, lead to the advance; and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Invest the platform and timidity is followed by a refusal service all risks and decline all services all risks and decline all services and refusal services. loan or advance on any terms. Invest-ors refuse all risks and decline all se-

nuent, the aspiration of every true curities, and in a general fright the can citizen, and the motive for money still in the hands of the people is

the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our state of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees to every American, eitizen a term of the people of the peo

and their ough exception of the reduction of the consistent with public described by their reskless extrayagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals.

While such efforts should be made not be consistent with public described by the constitution in the constitution, all reduction on the constitution, all reduction the three minders applied by the remetal the constitution, all reduction the three constitution, all reduction to the constitution, all reduction to th accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we

at our custom houses upon imported goods and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine.

I suppose it is needless to explain that all the duties and assessments are added to the prize of the articles upon which they are levied and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for checked at its source by reform in our present laws.

While such efforts should be made as their party platform that our conservations of the situe and earful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by

resent laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unitsuly treated in the extent of present lederal taxation, that a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantee of their free government.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the intere

the present revenue arrang have been invited or encoura be fairly and justly regarded.

PREE TRADE WILL COME GRADUALLY Abrupt and radical changes which ight endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor deendent upon their success and continu-nce are not contemplated or intended.

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain. A DIRECT BLOW AT WEST VIRGINIA'S PRO

DUCTS. domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw material which by the employment of labor are

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party we will not neglect the interests of labor and our working-

YET ENGLAND IS PLASTERED WITH THEM. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially every patriotic action and effort. In the parameter of the people is persistently hoarded.

The consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage.

present administration, and sub-

fenseless. Such a state of affairs does not prevent a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring men and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

NOT ONE WORD FOR PROTECTION.

In reviewing the bad effects of this we are desline with no imparing valueer. Its existence has been repeatedly confess-ell by all political parties, and pledges of

prohibitory point, they confess, them selves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization, and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the semplance, at least, of an interssion of the domestic trusts and co

ticles of any description produced exlusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to discover their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic hecessaries, and this osition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic becessaries, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration, that if after the changes already mentioned there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than surrender any part of our rather than surrender any part of our

rotective system. A DEMAGOGUE'S CONSTRUCTION OF IT. Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxaion now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky They ask for bread and are given a stone. The implication contained in this party eclaration that desperate measures are ustified or necessary to save from lestruction or surrender what is termed

burdens of the people and the austraction by the Government of the gurrency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

te. With firm faith in the intelligence and ing and that menace will not ntimidate them, let us urge the people's atcrest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a rightous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

We are uncompromisingly in

its destruction as proposed by the President and his party .-- Repub-

question of how big the Republican ma-jority will be. Congressman Lawler, of Chicago, went

General Harrison Receives Visit from Children

AND A GIRLS' MARCHING CLUB. lights Them - Young Ladies March Through Indianapolis

Singing for Protection.

INDIANAPOLIS. Sept. 9.—General Har ison enjoyed another day of compara live quiet at work in his library Saturday. Among his callers were General Vandervoort, of Omaha; General Nathan Kimball, Major James F. Bradley and all of whom are en route to attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R., next week. Among the telegrams re ceived by General Harrison to-day was

The Pillsbury family desire me to inform you that at their first general gathering held here to-day, the vote for President stood: Fiske, 3; Cleveland, 5; Harrison, 88. They will make it unanimous in November.

A. E. Pillsbury.

General and Mrs. Harrison last night

General and Mrs. Harrison last night received one of the most unique delega-tions that has yet called at their home. It was a glee club of 100 uniformed young ladies and misses, ranging in age from five to fifteen years. The club had been drilled for the occasion by Miss Florence Shilling, Captain of the Young Ladies' Harrison and Morton Club. The parade on route to General Harrison's Ladies' Harrison and Morton Club. The parade en route to General Harrison's residence was very creditable. At the head of the line rode Master Charles Particle. Pettijohn, six years old,

MOUNTED UPON A PONY

Following him came a drum corps mposed of eight young boys in unioretty girls marching in fours, each at-ired in a costume of white decked with ed, white and blue ribbons and carrying paper lanterns, mounted on e It was after 8 o'clock when they up in front of the General's resid where a crowd of several hundred ollected, who roundly cheered ard. Here Captain Shilling put her ompany through a number of military sovements with great skill.

As General Harrison and his family

plause from the constantly audience. At the close of the singing Master Pettijohn dismounted from his pony and saluting the General, presented him, on behalf of the young ladies, a large bouquet of cutflowers and deliverd in true oratorical style the following ce for President, we ask you to

ccept this little token of our respect, or we can't vote for you, but our papas an, and we know your election means

Protection,
The little orator was roundly applauded. General Harrison honored the little fellow with a response, and said: HE LOVES CHILDREN. My Young Friends-When someone sked this afternoon over the telephone if I would receive some children who wanted to pay me a visit, I gave a very cheerful consent, because I thought I saw a chance to have a good time. That you little ones would demand a speech from me never entered my mind, nor did I expect to see a company so prettly uniformed and so well drilled, both in marching and in song. Children have always been attractive to me. I have

are good and pure cannot fail to have them strengthened.

These kind words you have addrssed to me in song, come, I am sure, from sincere and loying hearts, and I am very grateful for them and for your visit.

Some of the best friends I have are under 10 years of age, and after to-night I cam sure I shall have many more, for all the surface will be added. And now I but which, if kept in the pockets of the grateful to the surface which the slightest necessity of the s Some of the best friends I have are un-der 10 years of age, and after to-night I

SIXTY DEMOCRATS AT ONCE.

Helping to Form a Republican Club in Springfield, Ilis. SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., Sept. 9.—Demofavor of the American system of crats of Springfield are considerably agprotection. We protest against itated to-day over the departure of the destruction as proposed by the Charles Ridgely, President of the Springfield Iron Company, from their ranks. our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

YET ENGLAND 18 PLASTERERS WITH THEM. We have have the tide. He claimed it was only a Walking about the test twice the results of these trusts are flooding the Republicans and a region of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

YET ENGLAND 18 PLASTERERS WITH THEM. We have have the results of the problem of the claims of the problem of the claims of the problem of the claims of the claims of the claims of the problem of the claim of the problem of the claim of the many of the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

YET ENGLAND 18 PLASTERERS WITH THEM.

We have been the first of the claims of the claim of the claims of the claim of the claims of the A club of over 200 members was organ-

promise that it will be the largest as well men.

as the most successful that has ever been held. The general council which has had charge of affairs state that every house in Columbus will be made a hotel, if necessary. The railway officials estimate that the total crowd may reach three hundred thousand people.

A MURDER AT CUMBERLAND Which Causes Some Excitement-Cause

CUMBERLAND, MD., Sept. 9.-William

Mahoney, of this place, died to-night from the effects of pistol wounds re ceived at the hands of one Horseman of Philadelphia. Mahoney had five wounds, one in the stomach causing his death. Spencer, who murdered Dawson at Rawlings, will be hung the 28th, and this murder, committed as it was, al-most in the shadows of the gallows, has created much excitement. Horseman to live. A short time since they quar-relled and parted, the wife coming back to Mahoney's. Horseman followed when here they made up the quarrel and

the husband paid Mahoney his board. This morning he wanted to leave, taking his wife along, and Maho-ney objected. They commenced quar-reling and a scuttle ensued. In the midst of it Mahoney drew a 32 calibre midst of it Manoney drew a 2 can'd revolver and shot Horseman in the le Horseman then fited at Mahoney with small revolver with the above result.

THURMAN GIVES OUT AGAIN. He Speaks at Newark, N. J., and is Twice

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Democ acy of Newark held a mass-meeting last night in the Bellevue avenue rink, at which Allen G. Thurman spoke. The building is on the outskirts of the citybut despite the rain that poured down, there was a constant stream of people trudging toward the rink from 6:30 o'clock until the building was packed to overflowing. The Judge and his party arrived in Newark at 7:35, and was driven at once to the rink building. When he spoke it was evident that, although he had recovered to a great extent treat the illness from which he saftent from the illness from which he suf-fered on Thursday night, his voice was not yet sufficiently strong to make itself neard by all those present. To those, of fifty feet or so from the platform, his words were audible and clear.

some facetious allusions to his illness at New York, referring hunorously to the accounts of it in Republican newspapers, they having herated the Democratic Committee for traveling a poor, de-crepit old man around the United States to make speeches, when he ought to have been at home in his comfortable bed, huddled up and taken care of by his dear old wife. [Laughter and ap-

He then launched into a discussion of He then launched into a discussion of the issues of the campaign, defending the Mills bill, saying it was absurd to call it a free trade measure. After speak-ing for a brief time Mr. Thurman said: "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me for a moment on account of the beat!"

The rink building had been closed ecause of the raw and chill atmosphere, and with five thousand persons so closed in the air became stifing. Mr. Thurman took a seat after speaking to Governor Greene, of New Jersey, who advanced and addressed the people. When he had concluded, Mr. Thurman advanced and resumed, thus:

done, but I will now endeavor to resume always been attractive to me. I have for the remainder of the time that I win found not only entertainment but instruction in their companionship. Little ones often say wise things. In the presence of such a company as this one who has any aspirations for the things that are good and pure cannot fail to have of the surplus which there was on the surplus which there was not supplus to the time that I window the surplus which the surplus which the surplus which there was no supplus to the time that I window the surplus which the surplus which the surplus which there was no supplus to the surplus which drawn from the pockets of the people and lying in the Treasury of the United States, without the slightest necessity of its being there—money for which the Government has not the slightest use, but which, if kept in the pockets of the people, would be of great benefit to them,

people, would be of great beneat to their to their business and their homes.

HOW TO REMEDY THE ALLEGED EVIL.

And now, my friends, what is to be done in an emergency of this kind? It is admitted on all hands that this surplus must be reduced, for it goes on increasing from day to day at the rate of \$80,00,000 a month, drawn from the Is admitted of all mans that the sar-plus must be reduced, for it goes on in-creasing from day to day at the rate of \$9,000,000 a month, drawn from the pockets of the people without the slight-est necessity in the world for any such thing.

its report of the above meeting, doctared the Associated Press introduction to Judge Thurman, "speech, saying that "not less than 25,000 people thronged to hear the distinguished guest." No such statement appeared in the Associated Press' introduction, nor in any other portion of the report. Other Democratic papers vesterday, particularly the Cincinnati Enquirer, placed the number at three thousand, while the Associated Press reported it at five thousand. The Register, in its heading, made it appear that the Old Roman "Showed no signs of his recent attack of illness." The reverse of this was true. It appears that the Democratic press realizes the brutal-

The G. A. R. Encampment.

Columbus, O., Sept. 9.—On this eve of the twenty-second National Encampment of the Grand Army there is every ment of the Grand Army there is every wounded, and of these all were canvas-

He and Mr. A. W. Campbell Address a Good Meeting

OF MANY INTERESTED VOTERS.

The Issues of 1888 Ably, Caudidly and Thoroughly Discussed-Signs of Deep Interest in the Argument Abundant.

The Republicans of Marshall county held another mass meeting at Sherrard on Saturday that would have been immense had it not been for the inclem ency of the weather. But notwithwere present. The pole which was erected stands 160 feet above ground, and carries a Harrison and Morton streamer thirty feet long, and a very large flag.

A commodious speakers' stand was provided, and was handsomely decorated with bunting and protection ban ners. The Sherrard brass band furnished music for the occasion.

At half-past one o'clock the speaking began. Hon. A. W. Campbell, at the request of Mr. Atkinson, spoke first, and ably discussed the entire field of the Tariff. The following is the merest out-

Mr. Campbell began by alluding to

the political record of Marshall county, and spoke of her as the Gibraltar of Re publicanism in this Congressional dispublicanism in this Congressional dis-trict. He spoke of her progress in agri-cultural prosperity and in intelligence, both of which had tended to confirm and increase her identification with the Republican party. He said that the ex-planation of this prosperity in Marshall was the existence upon her border of more than 50,000 people at Wheeling, Benwood, Bellaire and other towns who were every-day consumers of all that were every-day consumers of all that she had to sell at remunerative prices. It was a familiar sight to him to see the It was a familiar sight to him to see the farmers' wagons streaming along the roads to the city and its suburbs, carrying what were known as the perishable products of the farm to the near-by markets. If all the counties of West Virginia had these advantages they would show up very differently in the matter of prosperity and intelligence. Good wages in the milks, glass houses, notterwages in the mills, glass houses, potter ies, steel works, etc., made good prices for all the farmer had to sell, and enabled him to live in a degree of fort unknown in many parts of West

Virginia.

He alluded to a conversation that he He alluded to a conversation that he had had the day before with an intelligent gentleman from a remote interior county, a county in which there were no railroads and no industrial establishments of any kind. All the people were farmers, and all had farm and garden products to sell. They had be home products to sell. They had no markets, and, consequently, while eggs were selling at 25 cents in Wheeling they were selling in that county for 7, payable in store goods, and while butter was a drug at 10 cents it brought 20 and 25 in Marshall county.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF. ore me bending with their fruit. It will not fall upon the ground and rot for want of a market, nor will it be fed to your hogs. It will bear transportation to Wheeling, Bellaire and other home markets and will be sold at a price that will be sold at a price that will give you some profit. He al-Creek farmer, who had told bim that his Creek farmer, who had told him that his household expenses were paid by the sale of his poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, &c., in Wheeling, leaving him as clear profit the proceeds of his wool and grain. And yet an effort is making by a political party in this country to inculcate the idea that the farmer is a victim of the situation, a victim of the manufacturing class, and that class was held up to him as a natural enemy. The farup to him as a natural enemy. The farmer was told that he paid too much for his clothes and for his farm and house-hold necessities. Wherein are you as farmers thus oppressed? asked Mr.

CHEAPER IN EUROPE, and those who wear them can afford to There are but three ways in which this masses are as cheap in America as else-

in sognal gold-region clustered around the General, the club reformed in line and, rendering a good-night song, marched away anid cheers.

There are but three ways in which this argued the three ways in which this argued to that, and the other is by the case of the Government (and no man will say they Memorable Campaigna.

Indicated Fippeaned Meeting of All the Voters of Two Memorable Campaigna.

Indicated Fippeaned Meeting of All the Voters of Two Memorable Campaigna.

Indicated Fippeaned Meeting of All the Voters of Two Memorable Campaigna.

Indicated Fippeaned Meeting of All the Voters of Two Memorable Campaigna.

Indicated Fippeaned Meeting of All the Voters of Two Memorable Campaigna.

Indicated Fippeaned Fippea

to such an extent that he would find the loss made up to him in his clothes. And yet immediately on the heels of this deliverance by the President a prominent West Virginia Democratic paper had assured the farmer that

would not go down, but go up, on ac

count of the increased demand for his product. But did you notice, said the has received information that the British has received information that the British

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL

pproaching Completion-Eminently Fair

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.-The Senate Pinance Committee, having in charge the Republican tariff bill, is overrun with applications from representatives of great manufacturing industries for hearings. The committee had hoped to mature the bill and bring it into the Senate by the middle of this week, but further delay is now inevitable, owing to demands from labor industries which the committee cannot and does not want to ignore. Senator Allison, one of the eading spirits in this work said to-night to the INTELLIGENCER correspondent to tell the pottery and glassware and steel people of the Wheeling section that they

have been generously and ZEALOUSLY LOOKED AFTER and would be gratified when they saw what the Republican party is doing by them. He was not, however, in a posi tion to disclose details owing to the official courtesy which prohibits the publicity of the Senate committee busipublicity of the Senate committee busi-ness. He says it is now too late for any opposition, from the President down, to attempt to divert public attention from the Tariff. That die has been cast, and the party must stand or fall by that issue alone. The amplest opportunity is to be given both labor representatives and manufacturers to instruct the commit-tee in the intricacies and

tee in the intricacies and NEEDS OF OUR INDUSTRIES

All statements are carefully taken down and printed, so that no suggestions are These hearings may continue weeks yet. The necessity of doing it thoroughly overrides all political con-siderations and the Republican Senators siderations and the Republican Senators will not therefore, be precipitate. Their considerate and intelligent manner of treating difficult subjects involved has delighted everybody who has been be-fore them, and a fine impression is going out to the country. It is a great work for American industries, which the Re-publican Senators are doing with thor-oughness and deliberation.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Another West Virginia boy, Powers Lymington, has passed his cadetship examination at nnapolis, and James D. Moore, of West Annapolis, and James D. Moore, of Virginia, has been promoted to a hundred dollar clerkship in the order office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-The following was received this afternoon from Tampa Fla., dated the Sth:

Three new cases of fever were reported to-day, making seven since the last r port; no deaths. SHE WANTED A KISS.

As a Result She Will Give the Undertaker NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—There was a jollification at 199 Second street last night, and Annie Hahan chased George Vindel up stairs, declaring that she would kiss him. He had declined to be kissed. The shaky stairs led up outside the rear tenement. She burst into the room of Andrew Vindel, father of George, on the third floor. Andrew ordered her out. She would not go, and he forced her out on the balcony and against a rotten wooden post. The post broke and both fell to the flagging. The man was killed. The woman will probably die.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The postoffice at Wyoming, O., was entered by burglars Saturday morning and the safe blown open and robbed of \$400.

The disabled Guion steamship Nevada has arrived at New York. She was brought to port by the Hamburg steamer, Polaria. The Secretary of the Treasury has a cepted the following bond offers: \$20,000 at 129, and \$20,000 129 four per cents registered, and \$5,000 coupon fours at

At Ashland, Ky., Saturday, Willian, Howell, 17 years old, shot and killed his father, John Howell, for abusing his family. The latter had served a term of

An additional fifty miles of the track of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kausas City Railroad was widened Saturday—from Eugene, Ind., to Charleston, Ills,— making a total of 320 miles in all widened from Toledo, Ohio, the eastern

The quarrels of the Sioux, Crows Flegans and Gros Ventrés have recently become violent, and a bloody war be-tween the four tribes seems imminent. General Ruger has ordered a company of the First Cavalry to the scene of the Dispatches from Central and Western

night, took up the question of the ap-pointment of veterans to the District police force, and determined to press the fight against the Commissioners. The matter will be taken to the President. The Commissioners refuse to appoint veterans of the late war to the force on the ground that they are too old.

The British Consul at San Francisco

Register, in its heading, made it appear that the Oild Roman "Showed no signs of his recent attack of illness." The reverse of this was true. It appears that the Democratic press realizes the brutality of the committee in dragging a feeble old man over the country to strup some enthusiasm for Mr. Cleveland, and is ready to suppress the news of the effects of such a course. Mr. Thurman deserves the sympathy of the whole country.

Four Killed and Eighteen Injured. Cincinnati bound freight train heavily ladenced dashed at full speed into the John Robinson circus train which was standing at Corwin station, on the Little Miami.

Four men were killed and eighteen wounded, and of these all were canvasmen.

The British Consul at San Francisco headed the speaker, the way a Short Creek Democratic tarmer put that paper in a hole by one short sharp incisive question? That question expenses the speaker, the way a Short Creek Democratic tarmer put that paper in a hole by one short sharp incisive question? That question completely took to suppress the news of the effects of such a course. Mr. Thurman deserves the sympathy of the whole country.

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